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C. D. BRIGHAM, - - - - - - - *Editor.*
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FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE WAR.

Bazaine Escapes from Metz.

Advancing to the Relief of Verdun.

Reported Successful Sortie from Paris.

Sharp Fighting at Orleans.

Garibaldi Disarranges Prussian Plans.

Peace Negotiations Still Going On.

FRANCE.

Bazaine Escapes from Metz.

TOURS, October 15.—Bazaine has escaped from Metz, and is marching with his full force to the relief of Verdun.

Reported Surrender of the Prussian Force at Orleans.

TOURS, October 15.—News from Orleans are startling. It is assured that the Prussians there, who are known to have been in large force, have surrendered to the French, with all their artillery. The french forces are continually increasing. The governmental authorities have given the public nothing from Orleans for a day or two. Messengers sent forward by the Associated Press agency two days ago have not yet returned. There is much anxiety to hear official news. On the 8th inst. the Government sent a circular to its representatives in other countries, refuting by historical proof the arguments made by Count Bismarck that Liberal France had ever desired conquest, or ever worked against German unity. Another circular, dated the 10th inst., asserts that the pretensions of Prussia would reduce France to a second rate power. The circulars dwell upon the fact that the Prussian announcement of her readiness to bombard Paris was gratuitous.

Successful Sortie from Paris.

The news of a successful sortie by the Parisians has created a maried sensation among the people of this city. Dispatches received this evening announce further victories by franco tireurs.

Prince Napoleon's Intrigue.

It is said here that Prince Napoleon was engaged in the affair of calling General Bourbaki to London, but the good sense of the latter got the better of the Prince's intrigue. The general confirms the previous statement as to the excellent condition of Marshal Bazaine's army. Metz and the surrounding country were well supplied with fresh food.

Official Decree.

An official decree, issued to-day, orders before the court-martial of generals or other commanders of troops who are surprised by the enemy.

The treasury of M. Thiers arrived in Tours this evening. Thiers himself is expected on Tuesday next.

Sharp Fighting at Orleans.

TOURS, October 15.—There is no official news from Orleans to-day, though it is generally understood there was sharp fighting there yesterday.

A Paris letter of the 11th says the Prussians in force are marching south. The Mobiles are following to watch their movements, and, as an additional precaution, troops have been sent in other directions.

Deserters Sentenced.

A council of war is holding sessions to try deserters. Several have been sentenced to death.

Last night an unfounded rumor was circulated that Gustave Flourens would make a demonstration with a band of Communists and Guards. As a precaution several battalions of National Guards were placed in the Hotel de Ville. It is asserted that Flourens's principal victim will remove Flourens from command.

A convoy of eleven wagons, containing fresh vegetables for the Prussian army, was captured near Conflion to-day.

Negotiations for Peace.

Gen. Burnside returned from the Prussian headquarters yesterday. He is expected in Paris again to-morrow.

It is said that negotiations looking to peace are going on actively, though the people of Paris seem determined to continue the struggle based upon a cession of French territory, or on any humiliation.

An official decree has been issued ordering the silver plate of the palace to be coined.

The Government authorities are manufacturing enormous steel cannon at the rate of two thousand meters.

The Inaction of the Prussians.

Much impatience is manifested in Paris at the inaction of the Prussians. The French desire above all things to be attacked. As there is no immediate prospect of this, the people of Paris are preparing to make a formidable attack on the besiegers.

Orleans Princes Join the Army.

TOURS, October 15.—The journals report that the Orleans Princes have been enrolled in the army now forming at Rouen.

The Prussians recently captured a balloon from Paris. The French sent up two balloons to prevent suspicion, and then allowed one of them to be captured. This contained a large number of circulars printed in the German language, as well as different proclamations issued lately by the Government.

Arc de Triomphe, at Paris, is to be ironclad. Walls will then be constructed around it. It is thought it will thus be rendered impregnable to a fortress. It will be armed with enormous steel cannon, now being manufactured.

In the rear of Notre Dame a battery of artillery stands ready for use in case the Prussians attack inside, toward Bicetre. Heavy cannon will be placed on the Island of St. Louis, on which has already been strongly fortified, in case the Prussians should penetrate the city.

Escape of Keratry from Paris.

A communication, dated Chanmont this morning, states that M. Keratry, Chief of Police, who left Paris yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, in a balloon, descended safely this day at Bar-le-Duc, having escaped the pursuit of the enemy. He was slightly injured in the leg and head by the sudden descent of the balloon.

Fighting at Bazancourt and Chatillon.

On the 13th a splendid fight took place at Bazancourt and Chatillion, whence the enemy was dislodged, during a reconnoisance of our forces. The enemy sustained considerable losses. The Mobiles of the departments of Cote d'Or and Aube behaved handsomely. General Dampurri, commander of the Aube Mobiles, was killed at the head of his command. The Prussian battery was silenced by 4 o'clock. At dusk our troops withdrew to their lines in admirable order and without molestation from the enemy. The sailors in Fort Montrouge covered the retreat. The firing from Forts Montrouge and Vanves was most telling. The chateau of St. Cloud was destroyed by fire.

Garibaldi Reconnoitering.

A small party of Prussians is approaching Bourges.

Garibaldi arrived at Besancon to-day. He was formally welcomed by the authorities. There was intense enthusiasm among the people and soldiers. Garibaldi at once proceeds to reconnoiter the Prussian position.

The French consul at Neufchatel announces that his communication from Luneville is perfect.

Bombardment of New Breisach.

The following is given as the result of the first day's bombardment of New Breisach: Seven persons killed, twenty-one wounded and one building burned. The place is well provisioned, and the garrison obstinate in its defense.

The Evacuation of Orleans.

The rumors of the evacuation of Orleans, and that the Prussians have been driven back, are confirmed. It is also officially announced that Trochu led in person a brilliant sortie from Paris, and repulsed the enemy at all points. There is immense enthusiasm here.

Wurtemburg Cavalry Pursued by Franco-Tireurs.

NEMOURS, October 15.—A body of franco-tireurs attacked a squad of Wurtemburg cavalry as they left the forest of Fontainebleau to-day, killing many of them. The remainder were pursued to Melun. The Prussian garrison then retreated on the approach of the franco-tireurs, behind a large amount of provisions and stores which fell into our hands.

The French Around Paris.

VERSAILLES, October 16, *via* LONDON.—The reports of French successes before Paris are untrue. They are invented for the purpose of rekindling the courage of the people. The Prussians hold exactly the same positions they occupied on the 19th of September. Two small skirmishes between outposts on Thursday and Friday are the only encounters that have occurred during the investment. Paris, after an obstinate defense of four days, has submitted to the German forces.

A diary written by a Parisian, which has fallen into German hands, admits that Paris is provisioned for only two months longer, and the only hope of the besieged is to act on the offensive, and by a pitched battle dislodge the besiegers.

Bazaine Treating for the Surrender of Metz.

It is rumored that General Bover has been sent by Marshal Bazaine to the Royal headquarters at Versailles to treat for the surrender of Metz. General Fleury, after his visit to Napoleon at Wilhelmshohe, has gone to St. Petersburg.

No Later News from Orleans.

TOURS, October 16.—No additional official news has been received from Orleans. It is understood large forces are face to face near Fort St. Anteu, and a general battle is imminent. The military authorities here are hurrying forward reinforcements in that direction.

Garibaldi's Command.

Garibaldi has been appointed to the command of the irregular forces in the Vosges, with a brigade of Gardes Mobile attached. Gambetta, in a letter to General Cambriels, commanding in the Eastern departments, announces the appointment, and says he will rely on the patriotism of the General for prompt and able support of the operations of Garibaldi.

Items from Tours—Unimportant Skirmishes.

TOURS, October 16.—The National Guards assembled to-day in great numbers before the Hotel de Ville, and made a demonstration in favor of immediate action. They demanded arms, and asked to be led against the enemy.

Minister Gambetta gives audience to no visitors at present, owing to the pressure of business of the military organization.

Esquiros has resigned his office as Administrator of Marseilles. It is understood that person, who will be able to suppress internal disorders.

Le Favre, Chancellor of the French Embassy at Vienna, escaped from Paris on the 12th in a balloon, and arrived here. He goes to Austria on a special mission from Jules Favre.

A balloon with five sacks of mail matter from Paris fell at Villedieu on Friday.

The Government announces that the Prussians have retired from Beaugency toward Giecres.

A reconnoissance of Prussians in force was repulsed on Thursday, near Orleans, after a sharp skirmish. The enemy last night was in force six miles from Chateau Dun. They have burned the villages of Vaunx and Ivry. Detachments form Belfort report skirmishes in that vicinity, with unimportant results.

There was a fight yesterday, near Colmar, between the Prussians and franco-tireurs.

The National Guard of Boulogne have offered aid in defense of Amiens. The Prussians in the Department of Somme number about ten thousand.

News is received from Alencon that the Prussian troops in that part of Normandy are hastily returning to the neighborhood of Paris. The Prussians advancing on Rouen, reached Pleurs Friday, and exchanged a few shots with the forts outposts. The Uhlans have occupied Andelys, within a few miles of Rouen.

Skirmish Near Rouen.

LILLE, October 15, *via* LONDON.—Advices from the neighborhood of Rouen state that the Prussians to-day attacked the outposts near that city, but the French, easily held their ground, losing only two killed and six wounded.

Diary of Events in Paris.

PARIS, October 16.—The *Journal Officiel* has advices from Paris from the 8th to the 12th. Jules Favre was acting *ad interm* for Gambetta. The following diary of events in and around the city is given: On the 8th the garrison made a reconnoissance toward Bonty, Chatean d'Argentaul, Nerrilly and Clamart. On the 9th a demonstration was made by the National Guards in favor of Trochu and Favre, but against the commune. Favre addressed the people, saying his only care at present was to repulse the invaders. Next day numerous battalions sent in resolutions received from members of the National Guard approving of the postponement of the elections for Constitutional Assembly, and condemning the demonstrations made by men with arms in their hands. Colonel Sapia, commander of a battalion of Mobiles, was shot for having distributed cartridges among his men not provided with rifles. Flourens, Regnal de Lence, has been summoned before a court martial. Proceedings have also been commenced against Fiolle for his part in the attempt at insurrection. Rochefort has written a letter to Flourens advising moderation and setting aside of political agitations until the war is over. Jules Ferry publishes a letter, praising the citizens of Belleville for their patriotism and orderly conduct. A decree has been issued abolishing the caution system, one of the most severe restrictions on the press. Rochefort, which have deposited caution money with the previous restrictions, will have it returned. On October 11 the Mobile Gardes made a sudden attack on Malmaison, and set fire to the powder magazine, after the capture of which no persons were killed.

It is also arranged that each day three members of the Government will visit the forts and redoubts. All the orders given during the night will be read.

An Army for Offensive Purposes.

TOURS, October 16.—It is the purpose of the Government to form an army for offensive purposes, which, when the season of inactivity shall be thoroughly equipped and supported by an enormous force of artillery. Among the letters found in the Tuileries is one written to the Emperor by the Empress while she was in Egypt. She warns him against proceeding with some new scheme of ambition and concludes with these words: "Believe me, you cannot make successfully two coups d'etats at one life." The manuscript of the novel found among the documents is in the hand writing of the Empress. The time of the romance, after an absence of twenty years in the United States, returns to France in 1865, and details at length the wonders of Napoleon's reign, the suppression of passports, the iron clad navy, the embellishment of Paris, of the liberation of political prisoners, and the return of exiles.

Kenary arrived in Tours to-day. He comes as Commissioner from the Government in Paris, and is in conference with Gambetta.

A report of the reconnoissance of the 8th claims that the Prussians were dislodged from Bondy, and that the Mobiles gained a victory on the plateau of Nonsay.

It is reported that at Montreuil two Prussian guns have been dismantled by the fire from the forts.

The latest military dispatch, dated the 11th, says French say that day visited the forts south and southwest of the city, and found all in a fine state of repair. The artillery of Villeneuve and Mont Marire cannonade Sursenes and exchange a sharp fire with St. Cloud.

Dates from Paris to the 14th are received. The Prussians were driven from Bayneuf and Chatillion on the 13th by a heavy cannonade, ing force from the city, supported by the guns of the fortifications. The destruction of the Chateau of St. Cloud is confirmed.

Distribution of Arms.

TOURS, October 16.—The Committee on Armament announce that they have distributed over a million guns, and will soon have a million more. Gambetta has issued a circular requesting departments or communities to gat guns bought by the committee, as otherwise they will necessarily put up prices.

The *Journal of Commerce* says the Government has trouble with some prefects, owing to influences which should be immediately defeated. The Archbishop of Tours, Affaire in the Government here against the prosecution of the clergy in some parts of France.

News has been received from Bordeaux that an effigy of the Republic has been erected.

The Bishop of Angers has issued a circular advising religious communities in his diocese to subscribe to the departmental armament loan.

Martial Law.

A decree to-day announces that departments within a hundred and fifty kilometres of the enemy are under martial law. Military chiefs are to make known the approach of the enemy, and prompt notice must be given of all their movements. Military chiefs must also immediately select and prepare places suitable to resist the advance of the enemy. The military committee will have the right to make requisitions on persons or things, and will pay with orders on the Government. Any military chief has a right to call out the national guard, and to organize them to any place within his command, so long as the national guard is under martial law. The National Guard must provide themselves with three days' food, which the State will pay for. Military chiefs of departments are personally responsible for the organization of the forces and preparations to resist the enemy.

There is no news from the armies near Ferte s. Aubin.

Papers found in the Tuileries show that 26 642 persons were arrested in France for political offenses since December 2d, 1851, of whom 14,118 were transported, banished or imprisoned.

Edmund Adam has been appointed Prefect of Police *vice* Kerarty, who has resigned to enter upon the mission for Foreign Affairs.

ENGLAND.

The Frequent Railroad Accidents Attributed to French Agency.

LONDON, October 15.—The Germans attribute the frequency of railroad accidents to French agency, and will hereafter impose contributions on those communities where such accidents occur.

The early meeting of the North German Parliament has been decided upon in order to make the necessary provisions for carrying on the war. The annual budget of Prussia which has been reduced from 109,000,000 to 82,000,000 thalers.

Among the Imperial manuscripts seized at the Tuileries was a novel illustrating the advantages of a constitutional reign.

Reopening of the Port of Kell.

Official announcement of the reopening of the port of Kell has been published. Mariners are warned against torpedoes in the channel. Other precautions essential to safety are given.

St. Cloud must have been wantonly burned by a Parisian shell, as no Prussians were there at the time.

Six hundred pounds sterling has been collected at the gate of Strasbourg citadel from slight-sters since the Prussian occupation of the city. This money will be appropriated to the aid of the German wounded.

The action between the French and Prussians preceding the occupation of Orleans was very severe.

A correspondent of the London *Post*, writing from Paris, laughs at the sham heroism of the people. Loud talk with no weapons, without hope of any drinking, bragging and frivolity are universal. He says the Government is as blustering, weak and incompetent as the people.

The Prussians Retire from Bretuil.

The Prussians have retired from Bretuil to Laon.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Standard*, writing under a late date, says there is no sickness, no lack of food, no lack of ammunition. On my honor, the Times has never get in.

The Prussian Minister, at Brussels, has demanded that the correctors of the *Independance Belge* be punished for their partisanship in using awful lies.

The priests of Bretagne are preaching in favor of a crusade against the Teutonic heretics.

Famine May Take the Field against Both Nations.

LONDON, October 15.—A correspondent writing from the King's headquarters at Versailles, the 9th, states that there was no extraordinary suffering among the troops for the want of shelter. As to food, foraging parties are draining the country in all directions, and the danger of interruption to the long line of communication to Germany conveys serious apprehension that famine may take the field against both nations.

One of the Wurtemburg Princes who ventured outside the entrenchments, has been shot at, the ball passing through his cap.

Some three hundred Prussians have been thus far killed by Pickets and sharpshooters.

Ponderous Projectiles.

The Prussians say they will soon have rifled guns capable of throwing 300-pound shells five miles. A number of these ponderous projectiles are on the way from the Baltic.

Object of Burnside's Visit to Paris.

The object of General Burnside's visit to Paris is stated to be the removal of Americans and some sick persons.

Merely a Prelude to a Formidable Attack.

LONDON, October 15.—The Prussians before Paris are very inactive. It is thought this apathy is merely the prelude to a formidable attack.

Great Victory for General Bazaine.

LONDON, October 15, Evening.—The *Standard* has a telegram from Tours announcing a great victory by General Bazaine at Metz, who appears free to march on Thionville. The report is considered doubtful.

It is credited here that negotiations are quietly but actively proceeding with a view to effecting a peace. The main objection now is the belligerent temper exhibited by the Parisians.

A Rouen dispaten, under date of Friday night, announces that the Prussians were approaching and the National Guard preparing to encounter them.

Burnside as a Mediator.

Special to the Times.)

LONDON, October 15.—It is probable that Gen. Burnside will be able to get the Americans remaining in Paris out of it. To this will no limited the success of his efforts, and the results of his labors as mediator.

Bismarck Insists on the Cession of Alsace and Lorraine.

Bismarck continues to insist on the cession of Alsace and Lorraine. Favre, fortified by the Government with a view to gain the co-operation of Great Britain in efforts for peace. The English Government is instructed that Prussia is prepared to modify seriously her demand for money indemnity, or to abandon it altogether; that the neutralization of Strasburg will be accepted in lieu of their surrender. The demand of Prussia for the surrender of the French men-of-war has been abandoned entirely, the Russian Government having signified distinctly its absolute determination not to permit the transfer on the part of the French fleet to the North German flag. It is also understood that Russia insists upon an European Congress as preliminary to a treaty of peace, and that Prince Gortschakoff has informed the government of Berlin that if the fortresses of the Rhine frontier are to be neutralized, Russia will require equivalent guarantees to be given to her on the Baltic and on the Polish line. This demand of Russia is caused by an influx of Americans into the Austria-Hunnarian chancery. The government of the Hague has also presented a claim to be heard in the terms of settlement in the Congress of the powers, and the Dutch vote has received the approbation and support of the Russian government.

Trochu's Sortie.

The *World's* special gives the following account of the sortie of Trochu: The attack was led by the Gardes Mobile, who behaved with valor and steadiness, and the Germans, after a brief resistance, broke everywhere in confusion, abandoning their artillery and teams. A considerable force, which retreated in better order, as far as Lepinay-sur-Seine, and within five miles South of Paris, was hotly pursued by the Gardes of Brittany and of the Seine. They attempted to make a stand at the chateau of that place; they were assaulted finally, and after a brief engagement, compelled to surrender at discretion. The French captured a great number of prisoners, cannon, flags, arms, lances and commissary teams. There are now no Prussian siege works occupied within four miles of the enclosure of the walls of Paris.

Bazaine's Attack on the Germans.

The *World's* special at Estend says that Bazaine made a fourth and overwhelming attack in force, on the 14th, and commenced his sorties, while another part of his army furiously assailed the Germans beyond Noisseville. The Germans were beaten in both directions, their body forces broken, and the fall back upon Pontdemousson, where they rallied, and threw themselves in a defensive attitude, awaiting a movement. He holds the lines to Mezieres and Narange. There is much alarm at headquarters, Versailles.

The Government of Holland is in active negotiation with the Belgian Government on the matter of the occupation of Luxemburg, and the Belgian army at Namur has been ordered to be heavily reinforced.

The *World's* special at Boulogne says engagements have taken place within the past three days in the vicinity of Ferte Milon, Neuilly and La Ferte St. Aubin, in each of which the Prussians were beaten. In the engagements, which occured Tuesday, the Germans, to the number of between 8,000 and 9,000, were engaged. Cutting communication between Paris and France will be a difficult task owing to the formation of the environs, which renders the duties of the investing army arduous. Bringing up fresh troops complicates matters still more. The preparations for the bombardment require time and force. It is considered impossible such a work as the transporting of cannon up hill and down dale. The environs from which the bombardment is to be made are impracticable, and the enemy must reduce the forts before attacking the city. A Berlin telegram says the above article is semi official.

The Bombardment of Verdun Continues.

A dispatch from Cologne states that the bombardment of Verdun was continued on Sunday. On the 12th a heavy reserve battery threw at a distance of four thousand paces one hundred and seventy-four bombs into the citadel. The Prussians had but two batteries in position at that point, however, these men hastened to join the torrent. They loosed their guns away on Verdun. The 13th and 14th were days of through the town and crossed the bridge over the Loire. Mobiles, Bretons, stood out much longer and better, and kept on firing when all the regulars had quitted the field. The fighting on the night of the 13th was and were almost entirely destroyed, but Pontlieue, Pontlieue and Pontlieue held the entrances of the town were the Pontifical Guards, who immortalized themselves by their valor. Not a Prussian were divided. A few wished the town defended, but by far the greater number entreated that defense should not be made, as a barricade was being made at the entrance of the faubourg Bourgogne. Soldiers had been defended by the Pontifical Zouaves, a foreign legion and some National Guards, and it was in this position that they have remained. The Prussians throw shell into the town. The railway station was in flames, as well as some houses in the principal streets. The people were wounded in the middle of the streets by bursting projectiles, and rifle balls were whizzing freely. However, the town was quite empty of regular troops when the firing ceased and every thing was tranquil. A convoy of provisions of any kind was hurrying away.

The Inhabitants of Alsace and Lorraine Under French Rule.

LONDON, October 16.—No French blockaders have yet appeared off the mouth of the Elbe. The inhabitants of Alsace and Lorraine are reported by their conquerors as living with content under the French rule. The country is rapidly being restored to its former condition, and the peasants are gathering their harvests, in which tobacco figures largely. The French, on the other hand, charge that Lorraine is forced to furnish supplies for the army that the people cannot travel without a permit.

The Vienna *Presse*, official organ, regrets the failure of the attempt at mediation, and declares that Austria, while she no longer offers her good offices, will be ready to employ them whenever aid is solicited.

What Reliable French Deserters Say.

Special to the Herald.)

LONDON, October 16.—A dispatch from Versailles to-day says three French deserters got into the lines last night. They state that starving is creeping on Paris. There is no actual scarcity, but the poor suffer from bad executive management in the distribution of food. The number dependent on the Government for charity and food is increasing daily by thousands. Meat is getting bad, and there are fears of disease among the cattle.

The Reds will not cease agitating this question. They say they will have a fight with the Government does not suppress either, but public opinion on the war question is decidedly against them. The deserters say that Flourens shall not again command the united battalions at Belleville. The grade of Flourens is not from the Reds but from the Government's rating too much on the Moderates, Orleanists and Bonapartists.

No dependences is to be placed on the reports about the new artillery. The Government gives no information. The *Debats*, *Temps* and *Constitutionnel*, in praising this question, do not get encouragement. The Government creates general alarm by its evasion. Paris has all important military matters, but otherwise shows revolutionary energy enough. If the siege lasts a month longer the Government will be unable to insure all articles except food. Its popularity is plainly diminishing and mistrust is spreading. Not even a line followed Gambetta when last ascended in his balloon.

Special Dispatches from Florence of the 15th says Mazzini is free.

A special correspondent, writing from the camp of Loire on the 13th, says: "Early on the morning of the 10th the Prussians attacked the position of Gen. Pournel, leading a large artillery and superiority in numbers, beat the French back toward the town, till at length the retreat became a rout. There we partially early in the morning some reinforcements. Cannon were roaring outside the town a few miles off, yet these troops remained the whole morning in town. The officers said they had received orders to that effect. Disciplined cards after they had breakfasted. The men roamed about town or lay saleep or drunk along the streets. Had the Prussians pushed on and passed, however, these men hastened to join the torrent. They loosed their guns away on Verdun. The 13th and 14th were days of through the town and crossed the bridge over the Loire. Mobiles, Bretons, stood out much longer and better, and kept on firing when all the regulars had quitted the field. The fighting on the night of the 13th was and were almost entirely destroyed, but Pontlieue, Pontlieue and Pontlieue held the entrances of the town were the Pontifical Guards, who immortalized themselves by their valor. Not a Prussian were divided. A few wished the town defended, but by far the greater number entreated that defense should not be made, as a barricade was being made at the entrance of the faubourg Bourgogne. Soldiers had been defended by the Pontifical Zouaves, a foreign legion and some National Guards, and it was in this position that they have remained. The Prussians throw shell into the town. The railway station was in flames, as well as some houses in the principal streets. The people were wounded in the middle of the streets by bursting projectiles, and rifle balls were whizzing freely. However, the town was quite empty of regular troops when the firing ceased and every thing was tranquil. A convoy of provisions of any kind was hurrying away.

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Prussia Asks England's Co-operation in Efforts for Peace—She is Willing to Materially Modify Her Demands.

Special to the World.)

LONDON, October 16.—The Prussian Embassy here addressed itself to-day to the English

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

WASHINGTON.

Resignation of Secretary Cox.

A Triumph for the Cameron Clique—No Other Change in the Cabinet Probable—Chief Justice Carter Opposes the Offering of Rewards for the Capture of Criminals—Pension Estimates for Next Year Only $21 000,000, a Reduction of $10,000,000, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 15, 1870.

Resignation of Secretary Cox.

The capital has been thoroughly waked up to-day over the subject of changes in the Cabinet. So far as Logan, Blair, Huntington, Cameron and his accomplices were made to understand that they had succeeded. Their exultation, however, was so great as to preclude confidence being kept, so the resignation, which really occurred two Weeks ago, and was followed by prompt acceptance, became known, and was finally admitted at the White House. The friends of Secretary Cox furnish the correspondence for publication, or to make known the reasons for the Secretary's resignation. There seems to be no ground for the statement that other changes in the Cabinet have been determined upon. The published report that Mr. Delano is to succeed Secretary Cox is not credited among the Commissioner's friends.

Important Opinion by Chief Justice Carter.

A motion for a rehearing in the case of the conspiracy rewards was made in the Supreme Court of the district to-day, and overruled. Chief Justice Carter, in delivering the opinion, said: "It was very equivocal whether these rewards were doing the police system of this country any good. It was questionable whether they were not a positive evil, corrupting officers whose duty it was to bring parties to justice, and who wait for rewards before they enter on their official duty. It was the duty of every citizen to bring an offender to justice, and that duty could not be aided by offering rewards for it. The duty that every citizen ought to feel inherent in himself to disclose crime is too often postponed to a speculative class of irresponsible men, who are ever ready to swear to the commission of crime themselves to a large extent."

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, October 16, 1870.

One of the Causes of Secretary Cox's Resignation.

Since the revoking of a standing order of the Interior Department by the President is generally cited as one of the causes which led to the resignation of Secretary Cox. the facts in the case are of interest. The Secretary did not, as has been widely stated, issue a new order directing the time taken by the clerks in going home to vote to be deducted from their regular vacation or their pay. Last year, however, when the question of granting leave for the purpose of voting came up, ten days was given without deduction from regular vacation. It subsequently appeared that nearly all the clerks took their regular leave of thirty days and the ten days in addition, and as Congress had reduced the salaries very much, the matter began to be seriously delayed. The Secretary then, with the approval of the President, as he informed the cest of present year he should require that the time for the regular vacation should be so chosen as to break up altogether the days otherwise the time taken, if together with the vacation it exceeded thirty days, should be deducted from their pay. This year the attention of the clerks was called to the arrangement thus made in investigating the matter, and the order at once went to the President and presented this as a new thing and a great outrage, and, without investigating the matter at all, immediately revoked it.

Pension Estimates.

The Pension Office has completed its estimates for the fiscal year 1871-72. The sum required is $21 000,000. The appropriations for 1870-74 were $31 000,000, and the expenditures $29 000,000. Appropriations of $10,000 are also awaiting examination; 2,500 cases of those entitled to artificial limbs under the late law have been examined, and of this class all but thirty have elected to take the commutation, seventy-five dollars, instead of the limb.

WASHINGTON, October 15, 1870.

APPOINTMENT.

The President appointed H. C. Ackley, Jr., collector of customs for the District of Michigan.

BALANCE IN THE TREASURY.

Coin $96,000,000; currency, $25,200,000; gold certificates, $12,360,000.

CONGRATULATORY TELEGRAM FROM BISMARCK.

Baron Gerolt, the Prussian Minister, has communicated to the State Department a congratulatory telegram from Bismarck on the Presidential neutrality proclamation. The text cannot be obtained for publication.

WASHINGTON, October 16, 1870.

THE LINCOLN MONUMENT.

The National Lincoln Monument Association has appointed S. B. Williamson its general agent. The engraving of the colossal group representing Lincoln signing the emancipation proclamation. The work will cost upwards of $200,000.

KITTANNING, PA.

Fatal Shooting Affray—Joseph Stinel Shot and Instantly Killed by D. A. Dougherty.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

KITTANNING, PA., October 16, 1870.

On Friday evening, about ten o'clock, the boys had a bonfire on the streets, using barrels and boxes, getting them from the front of the stores. Joseph Stinel came for boxes from the store of James Piper, when D. A. Dougherty interfered to prevent him. Stinel struck him, when Dougherty drew a revolver and shot Stinel through the heart, killing him instantly. Dougherty gave himself up, and is now in the custody of the Sheriff. Coroner Boyle held an inquest on the body, and the jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts. The affair has cast a gloom over the entire community. Stinel is a native of Akron, Ohio, and aged about twenty years. He came to this place about one year ago. He was a saddler by trade. His funeral took place from the Methodist Episcopal Church this afternoon at three o'clock. His remains were followed to the grave by the largest procession that we ever had the pleasure of witnessing, and expressed sympathy with the mission of M. Thiers, and declared that the interests of that France must learn to know herself better, and not cause impracticable demands; and thinks that Prussia should be content with Alsace and Strasburg when an armistice could be procured. Favre's peace rallied with the Constituent Assembly. As no territorial pretension has been formulated by the Prussian Government, Mr. Motley might well refuse to listen to the addresses of his people, and not ask for a cession of territory, which would only be a fertile cause of future strife. France can give up the fortresses, but honor, never. If she had been successful she would have demanded equal sacrifices from Germany. It appears to be the universal science of Europe and of the civilized world, this conscience will reply that honor does not impose duties on the living to be paid for at the last catastrophe. Defeat brings with it sacrifices, and there is honor in knowing how to make them nobly. The power of a country is not weakened because it renounces means of conquest, the use of which has been of no advantage." The *Moscow Gazette* is whitewashing France, by saying that the Emperor was not personally responsible for the Crimean war and the Polish insurrection, but that he was the first victim of her wily politcy. The Emperor shows in his personal sympathies by bestowing the cross of St. George, the military order, upon the Crown Prince of Saxony and on the Prince of Hesse, Gen. Fleury, the late French Ambassador, is still at Berlin. He left by the revolution in great poverty, and a sale is going on of all his personal effects, including even the clothing his wife's jewels and complete wardrobe."

Dispatches from St. Petersburg of a few days ago state that the *Moscow Gazette* calls the reported movements of the Russian army towards the Turkish frontier. The *Lloyd* (newspaper) says the Russian Journal is suggested that Prince Gortschakoff demands of the Powers the cancelling of the prohibition against the Russian war vessels in the Black Sea.

And a London telegram of the same date says that the Russian repeated their pacific intentions against Turkey and the continual accumulation of troops on the Austrian and on the Russian frontier towards Germany excite daily more and more concern in well informed circles. The Russian Journals of yesterday received are full of hostile comments on the course of Bismarck and of Germany. The *Moscow Gazette* is particularly clear and bitter. It counsels Russia to take no immediate action, but to prepare to take advantage of any opportunity that may be developed. It points out the fact that by the defeat of France the "Russian position has been greatly altered," and adds, "Have we not also a German delusion, which also in the right moment shall be dispelled? Then, and then only, Russia, in the West secure, the South will follow simple laws of hate."

Public Opinion and Private Surmises in England.

A London letter of date of September 24, to the New York *Times*, says that the change of public opinion in England respecting the war is surprising. The sympathies of England are very decidedly altered. Nearly four hundred dollars have already been contributed to the relief of the wounded. It begins to be seen that a Power that can destroy the armies of France and inclose Paris in a line of steel, might also, if it wished, annex the Low Countries, and occupy London. Every country in Europe is at the mercy of a Power that can command such armies, and will use them whenever ambition or greed shall set it in action. Every power must arm against it; and if that be not sufficient, every power must combine to limit its encroachments. It is evident that King William believes God has chosen him to be Emperor of Germany. What security have we that he will not insert his hand in the bosom of the whole empire over Europe? France stood in the way of his placing a Hohenzollern on the throne of Spain. Spain, too, is feeling the penalty. A Hohenzollern reigns in Roumania. An English Princess will be Empress of Germany, and the Emperor of Russia is a family relation. Twelve millions of Austrians are Germans, and therefore rightful subjects of the new Emperor—and must make a part of United Germany. The rest is easily disposed of. Baltic and Mediterranean will be German lakes. Belgium and Holland will be more readily digested than Lorraine and Alsace. "Where is the German Fatherland?" The answer has been purposely left in a cloud of tobacco smoke, because Germans have never been willing to put any definite bounds to their aspirations.

Ask Your Grocer
For Marvin's Superior Boston Crackers. MWF

PRISON REFORM CONGRESS.

Excursion to the Public Institutions and the Suburbs—Presentation to Dr. Wines and His Response.

CINCINNATI, October 15.—The day has been given up by the Prison Reform Congress to enjoyment, for which the citizens of Cincinnati had provided liberally. Three thirty carriages conveyed the members to three of the noblest institutions of the Queen City—the Lunatic Asylum, the House of Refuge and the Workhouse, to the latter of which a splendid collation had been spread on which ample justice was done by the dust-covered and hungry visitors. The gratuitous charming subjects of Walnut Hills, Mount Auburn, Hamilton and Spring Grove were traversed. Prior to the departure of the corteges on this delightful excursion an interesting ceremony took place in the hall where the Congress holds its daily sessions. The President called the body to order, when Dr. B. Hatch, of Connecticut, took the platform. He referred to the bright and charming weather with which the Congress had been favored, and to the brighter and more animating scenes which the fulfilment of their obligations to Sanborn and Pierce and Brockway had called out on the occasion of the present Congress. Then turning to Dr. Wines, he said: "But to you, sir, are we chiefly indebted for the pleasure and instruction which are receiving in this delightful gathering. To your zeal, energy and unwearied labors is due the brilliant success of this great convention, and in originating the present have no doubt put in motion influences which will call into existence many others in future years. This Congress desires to offer some testimonial of the high regard in which your services, early and the high appreciation of the service you are rendering to the cause of humanity. I have, therefore, commissioned me to present to you, in their name, this gift, as a token of the sentiments it has expressed in their name, to which, as he concluded his remarks, Dr. Wines a splendid gold-headed cane. The venerable Doctor was quite moved by this unexpected testimonial. He said he was overwhelmed by the beautiful gift and the feeling which prompted it, and assured the members of the convention that the sentiments from which it emanated would be a source of great joy to him many an hour of toil and weariness while laboring for the cause that had brought them together.

JAPAN.

Proclamation of Neutrality by the Japanese Government—American Missionaries Desert their Homes in Consequence of Warnings of Attack.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 15.—Advices by the steamer Great Republic from Hong Kong, says the Franco-German war has induced the Japanese Government to issue a proclamation of neutrality. The French and German residents in Japan subscribed liberally to the sanitary fund. The Japanese have also interned the Prussian and French soldiers at the port of Yokohama.

The government has appointed a party of officers, one of them a Prince of the Imperial house, to visit the seat of war and report the result of their observations. The party arrived on the Great Republic *en route* for Europe.

A heavy thunder storm occurred at Yeddo and a large number of tea houses were struck by lighting. Rains in the districts northeast of Yeddo have flooded the country, and several houses and the crops were destroyed. There was loss of life at Yokohama.

The American missionaries at Tang-Chow, near Cheefoo, have deserted their houses in consequence of war

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1870.

THE report to-day is that the President has accepted the resignation of Secretary COX, and that Commissioner DELANO will succeed to the Interior Department, though this latter is doubted in our special dispatch. It is further hinted that Deputy Commissioner DOUGLAS, of Erie, Pennsylvania, will become Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The name of Governor COX is mentioned in connection with the British mission, the result in Indiana making it impracticable for Senator MORTON to resign to accept that position. All this grows out of the refusal of Secretary COX to permit his clerks to be assessed for election-eering purposes. Hurry up the civil service reform, and let us have an end of such squabbles.

ACCORDING to the best table we are able to make the Republicans will have a majority of one in our Senate and eight in the House—enough to insure just and proper legislation. A small majority is always safer than a large one—that is, safer for the people, which is taking the most favorable view of the case. Probably not for years has a legislature been elected from which more was expected than from the one just elected. An enactment providing for the revision of the State Constitution should be first in order. The Allegheny delegation—thanks to the Reform Movement—stand pledged to it; and we take it that it may be fairly inferred from the vote cast that the general verdict is in the same direction. Reasonable diligence and anything like faithfulness to the general welfare will will bring us under a new constitution in 1873. The measure will be violently opposed, however, because it is for the interest of certain leaders to have no change. They thrive under the old, worn-out machinery, which is enough for them. But the policy of the party is unmistakable, because the general welfare clearly demands a thorough revision of the fundamental law, and any failure to respond will be visited with a heavy penalty.

ONE of the results of the Indiana election, it is probable, will be the return of Mr. Hendricks to the United States Senate. Mr. H. is the best man of the Democratic party in reserve for the Presidency, rather he stood as good a chance as any one of obtaining the nomination, which a Democratic victory in Indiana will improve. When we hunt for things significant in the election results of the present month, this will be found to be about as significant as anything. This gentleman, who had considerable strength before, should there be no mistake about Indiana having gone Democratic, will fully match HOFFMAN, with the additional advantage of being backed by the powerful West. HOFFMAN has yet to carry his own State, which he may or may not do, according as the election shall be outrageously fraudulent in the city as usual, or reasonably fair, or even half-way honest. Running our history through is the fact that the elections second before a Presidential election go far to settle the question of candidacy; and those that have been held and are to be held this fall, when they come to be summed up, will bear an important relation to that question, especially with the Democracy. It seems probable that Mr. HENDRICKS may claim to have made his point.

IT may be fairly inferred that the French inside of Paris are more successful than it was supposed they could be in resisting the operations of the Prussians on the outside. It is not necessary to give full credit to the reports that the latter are retreating to believe as much as this. It has been a month now since the siege commenced; and although heavy operations of this character are always and necessarily slow, less progress has been made than the most pessimistic predicted and the world at large expected. If BAZAINE has really escaped from Metz, the French have an additional reason for elation. At the same time, something like discontent is said to be manifesting itself in Berlin and other parts of Germany. While at all times, the world over, any considerable halt, on the part of a successful army is certain to be followed by manifestations of this kind, it is not difficult to understand that special signification attaches to the Berlin reports. There were two ways open to Prussia—one, to make magnanimous offers of peace on the surrender of the Emperor with MACMAHON's army at Sedan, the other to incur the complications, cost and loss of pushing on and laying siege to Paris. It was perfectly natural that the Germans should be divided, and certainly subsequent events, especially recent occurrences, have been a character calculated to strengthen those who hold that the former was the right policy. Nothing has happened since the surrender at Sedan to add to the glory of the Prussians or that is at all calculated to keep up the spirits of the German people to the high pitch to which they were raised,—and it seems altogether doubtful whether it is in the power of the Prussians to push matters to a successful issue around Paris at a cost that will not neutralize the effect. Precisely how Prussia is to come out of the war is now quite as much of a question as when the confident French army moved to the Rhine.

TOM. HUGHES IN BOSTON.

Few Englishmen are as well entitled to a friendly and respectful hearing on the part of Americans as Mr. THOMAS HUGHES, who, a few days ago, discoursed in Boston on the attitude of the English people towards this country during our late war. Though not an author of the highest rank, he has written books which have produced an extraordinary impression throughout the English speaking world, and which, especially adapted to mould the minds of boys and young men, will probably exert a benign influence upon several successive generations. Wherever he is intimately known, Mr. HUGHES is admitted to well exemplify in his own person the qualities of character which are held forth in his writings as worthy of admiration and imitation. No man living better than he understands or is able more entirely to enter into the feelings of the several classes of the English people. No man is more sincere and earnest in the desire that the people shall avoid wrong and do right. He is proud of the attributes and history of the great Anglo-Saxon nations on both sides of the Atlantic cherishes high hopes concerning the future of each of them, and is especially anxious that neither of them shall, through evil passions or misunderstanding, thwart the other in its work, or fail to exert its legitimate influence on the world. As the natural consequence of such views, Mr. HUGHES exerted himself to the uttermost of his powers to impart to the English people correct notions concerning the conflict between the North and the South, and to prevent the English Government from adopting measures adverse to the success of the former. These exertions of Mr. HUGHES are, no doubt, fresh in the memory of most readers. But from his Boston discourse we learn that he was only one of a vast number of Englishmen who, during the American war, labored in the same direction with untiring industry and zeal. These friends of the North, embracing representatives of all classes formed organizations to make their efforts more effective, raised money, held public meetings, and applied all legitimate means to counteract the toils and intrigues of the supporters of secession. In the early stages of the struggle, and while the cause of the North was most unpromising, those English Liberals toiled on in the assurance that the side of justice and liberty would ultimately prevail. It is claimed, too, and we believe truly, that so long before the end as in 1863, the weight of English popular opinion was in favor of Northern success. For this reason it was that, in August of that year, the *Times* supported the demand on the Government for the stoppage of the steam rams.

Mr. HUGHES admits that the aristocracy were hostile to the North. They could hardly have been expected to desire the success of a people in whose minds it is a common assumption, whose newspapers often affirm that an order of nobility is a more mischievous exrescence, a nuisance to be speedily abated. Men born to high rank do not like to have the accident of their birth denounced as a crime, or ridiculed as a deformity. Then, the untitled aristocracy, the gentry naturally sympathized with them in dislike of democratic institutions. In the great mercantile world, also, Mr. HUGHES admits there was a decided preponderance of sympathy and opinion against the North. Some were disgusted by the disturbance of trade caused by the war, for which they held the North responsible; while others were carried away by the hope of gain to be made out of the necessities of the South. But still not a few of the merchants, the eminent as well as the obscure, were warm friends of the North. The manufacturers, as a class, were more generous in their sympathies, and many of them were staunch in their devotion to the right side.

To Mr. HUGHES it seems unfortunate that an American visiting England is very apt to come most into contact with the very classes least in sympathy with the institutions of his country. He commonly has introductions which secure him entrance into the society which takes its tone from the aristocracy, or as a man of business, he becomes intimate with the merchants. In this manner he thinks it has happened that so many Americans have got the impression of the universal hostility of Englishmen to the North during the war. It is, however, erroneous, he is sure. As was proved by the great meetings held by the Liberals in the chief cities of the island, the masses of the people were in full sympathy with the cause of free labor and free institutions. In fact, according to Mr. HUGHES, "the friends of the North were gathered from all ranks and from all parts of the Kingdom." "The dress suit and the stomach and digestive apparatus of England," says Mr. HUGHES, "were hostile to you, and you have taken them for the nation; the brain, and heart and muscle of England were on your side, and these you have ignored and forgotten."

The discourse abounds in interesting details and certainly impresses the notion that the North had many more friends in England than is commonly supposed. It is well that the fact should be generally known and thought of. Nor ought Americans to forget that, however prejudiced or unfriendly the members of the English government and many members of Parliament may have been to their cause, they steadily refused to recognize the Confederacy under very powerful pressure to do it.

THE PARIS FORTIFICATIONS.

It remains to be seen whether good or evil for the French people is destined to proceed from the defense of Paris. The hope of the French evidently is that, by the mere postponement of the day of submission, the invaders will be made to suffer losses and hardships so great that peace, even on terms most favorable to the conquered, will at length be welcome to the conquerors. There is, however, another side to the subject, and the French *may* have to pay heavily for their steadfastness. But while Paris holds out they certainly will not own themselves conquered, and a part of the world is ready to sustain them in the denial. In the presence of the actual situation at Paris, it is interesting to recur to the time when the fortifications upon which it depends were built. A native authority says that of all the great works undertaken or realized during the century in France, the most discussed, the most severely criticised, and the most decried were, without doubt, those immense fortifications. During his long career as a public man, THIERS was most harshly and violently attacked while they were building and for his support of the measure. Hostility to them and their author was carried to the uttermost extremity of violence. People even demanded that he should be impeached and subjected to trial for aiming at the permanent destruction of the liberties of his country. Frenchmen were unwilling to believe that Paris could ever again stand in need of such, or indeed any works of the sort to defend it against attacks from without. When in 1841 the Address of the Chamber of Deputies was under discussion, at the words, "If our territory is menaced," almost all the members cried out, "The enemy would not dare to come farther than Strasburg!" And the newspapers of the time treated with scorn the suggestion that the fortifications would ever be necessary as a means of saving the capital from invaders. A rather famous journalist, ALPHONSE KARR, among other things, said: "Great free nations defend themselves with walls of breasts and arms. Nations exhausted or fallen hide behind walls of stone. The foreigners will respect Paris; Paris whither people come to be amused; Paris their dream and Eldorado; Paris which belongs to the world and to which the world belongs. Paris is a city of rendezvous for the entire world, the capital of pleasure, intellect and thought. In it kings exiled by their subjects seek repose and also subjects abandoned by their kings." It was confidently charged that the great works were merely a scheme of speculation with the public money on the part of the king and his friends. Especially much was made of the fact that NAPOLEON had never thought of fortifying Paris; an argument which was met with a quotation from the St. Helena memoirs, in which the exile expressed regret that he had not done so. The world will soon see whether the fortifications will justify the views of the statesmen who built them.

WHILE emigrants from Ireland and Germany have usually become voters, and not a few of them active participants in American politics, in the shortest interval allowed by the laws after their arrival in this country, emigrants from France have not been so eager to make their influence felt in the same direction. In the great cities where French people happen to be rather numerous, one never hears of the French voteas an influence to be schemed for, or of the French voters as excited in view of an approaching election. In fact, the French in our Northern cities and towns are generally people of a class who, even if the barrier of a foreign language were removed, would instinctively repel all attempts of the politicians to exercise their arts upon them. They come to this country for the purpose of improving their fortunes, or for the specific purpose of making money, in the expectation of returning after a while to France. And the less intelligent of them, with difficulty learning English, and sensitive to the ridicule incurred by mistakes, find companionship among their own nationality and remain unacquainted with American political agitations. Strangers, most of them, to the political interest at home, they do not soon learn to be politicians in this country. With this result the character formed by their national history no doubt has much to do. We are reminded of the subject, by reports, of an attempt lately made in New York to awaken the French people there to the importance of taking part in American politics. In a late number of their most influential newspaper a communication appeared, making a strong appeal to them on the subject. Regret is expressed for the indifference of the French to whatever concerns American politics. To this is referred the slight sympathy felt for France in this country at the beginning of the present war, and when the Republic was proclaimed it seems to the writer "almost certain that America would have risen *en masse* in favor of this country," if the Franco-Americans had been more sympathetic and active in connection with American affairs. All Frenchmen are then called upon to join and co-operate with whichever of the political parties they happen to be most in sympathy. The writer professes himself a member of the Democratic party and kindly proposes to all all who may be disposed to unite in forming a French political club, with the view of making their influence effective in the election so near at hand. The sentiments and proposal of the communication are indorsed and commended by the editor, who also avows himself a Democrat.

At the last day of the Court of Sessions, New York, an extraordinary spectacle was presented. Out of the eleven culprits then arraigned, nine pleaded guilty, and received sentences severe as they deserved, but mitigated in consequence of their free confession of guilt. Seven were arrested for larceny, one for burglary and one for forgery, and the two who stood trial for highway robbery. The sentences of those who pleaded guilty were for terms from one to five years. One of the alleged highway robbers was cleared by the jury, who had doubts about his complicity in the crime; the other, being convicted, got twenty years in the State Prison. These facts are regarded as proving that when judges do their duty, culprits, like Colonel Scott's coon, will "come down."

A NICE ARRANGEMENT "BUSTED."

What Caused Certain Results, and What Did the Business.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 13, 1870.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

If those who ask what caused the defeat of several of the Republican candidates for Congress in Pennsylvania had been in Washington, D. C., about the time the contest for the seat of the member from the Twenty-first District, was determined (and been in the ring) they would fully understand the cause! Was there any contest after a certain arrangement was made? I think not.

The intelligent! gintleman who retained the seat published a letter some time since, informing his constituents how ably and honestly he had served them in Congress, and gave notice to the Republican voters of Pennsylvania that he would not be a candidate for Congress at the last election, "unless General Foster would be a candidate"! In this "allegation" he imagined he had completely covered up his "machine;" but since the election his "machine" has "busted." This is the gintleman will fully realize before or at the next Convention to nominate a candidate for "Guvenr," Mrs. Partington says she has visited the Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-fourth Districts since the election, and now an examination of the letter above referred to says it just looks to her, and the Republicans of the several districts, like one of them round things people bake corn meal in before it is *biled* into mush. More at the proper time.

ONE WHO HAS BEEN AROUND.

THE Great Republic, with small fleets and no armies in other quarters of the globe, is still omnipresent in the force of its mighty ideas of liberty and order. The struggling peoples everywhere turn to the American flag as the only symbol of universal freedom, and naturally as men turn to the sun as the symbol of power. While Canadians are seeking to come in under the stars and stripes, and Germans, Spaniards, Italians and Egyptians are saying in their discontent that no other national standard, we learn by way of the London *Times* that the diamond hunters of South Africa, disgusted with the withdrawal just at this time of the British troops from South Africa, frequently leave Grahamstown "in wagons, hoisting the flag with stars and stripes." When to this is coupled the fact that upon arriving at the "Diamond Land" these men organized themselves into the Transvaal Republic, the events have some significance in indicating the drift of the world's opinions.

KANSAS has a population of about 1 000,000, and Mr. Greeley, who has been on a visit to the State, writes that "settlers are pouring into eastern Kansas by car-loads, wagon-loads, horse-loads, daily, because of its fertility of her soil, the geniality of her climate, her admirable diversity of prairie and timber, the abundance of her living streams, and the marvelous facility wherewith homesteads may here be created." Mr. Greeley says further: "It may give some eastern people an idea of a peculiarity of these prairies if I state that, while soil and climate are alike congenial, little tobacco is grown in Kansas, and I have been repeatedly told that this is owing to the high winds, which whip the tender, growing leaves into lifeless strings." Kansas has 1,500 miles of railroads completed, and is pushing forward in the construction of more with reckless rapidity.

EVERY SATURDAY, in an article discussing the evils of the caucus system of making Presidential nominations, makes the following suggestion: "A very simple remedy for most of these evils of the caucus system would be found in an arrangement—either voluntary or legal—for enabling each State, at such a brief period of several days, to vote for a candidate just as he votes now for an officer, under suitable modifications of detail. Thus the real preference of each voter would be ascertained under the circumstances which alone would be unbiased and ineffectual expression." How to legalize any arrangement for making party nominations seems difficult to determine. To do so would be practically to recognize party as a legal entity—a sort of corporation—which certainly would be an improvement on the self-imposed tyranny of leadership by rings under the present system.

In the London Times is right in its conjectures, Napoleon III will leave his German place of captivity at the end of the war almost as poor a man as he was on his return to France in 1848. The ex-Empress has her jewels and some hereditary possessions in Spain,—not *Chateaux en Espagne*, let us hope—and the ex-Prince Imperial owns a house in the neighborhood of Trieste. This, says the London critic *Every Saturday*, is all that remains to the family which lately was supreme in France. This does not accord with the popular belief concerning the Emperor's private fortune, and is likely to be denied from a public participation in church services.

Good attendance and copious applause have rewarded Madam Janauschek's performance of "Deborah" at the New York Academy of Music. She has produced

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, October 15, 1870.

The gold pool in New York, which has attracted so much attention for the past two days, has abandoned operations, and the different markets returned to their normal condition. The reflection of the apparent collapse of the movement were, first, a growing apprehension on the part of the pool that the Secretary of the Treasury would, at a moment's notice, in case the high rate for cash gold were kept up, use the prepayment of the November 1st interest without rebate; and, second, her interest without rebate; and, second, her interest without rebate; and, second, her

The Daily Commercial.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Medical Sce. &c.—Bailey & Co.
Boarding—142 Penn street.
Lost—Pocket Book, Mallovers.
Lawrence Tobacco—W. L. Jones.
Fruits a Extract of Coffee—1868 Penn street.
Situation Wanted—Box Y.
Rose Blossom Oriental Face Powder—S. S.
Lost—Draft for $5000.
Leather Press List—Mellon Brothers.
Wholesale Tobacco Agents.
Monticello Library Association—Lecture Course.
Organ House—Child Master, or Administrator.
Tidioute Varieties Stores.
Spanish Opera Company—Academy of Music.
St. Francis Hospital Fair—Monday, October 17.
Prof. Cowper's Dancing Academy.
Rose Blossom—Morgenstern & Co.
Lost—Pocket Book and Locket—Yates & Wise.
Mortgage Wanted—Thos. K. Petty.
Purchasing Machines for Sapolio.
Wanted—Agents—Wilson & Co.
Furniture for Rent—123 Wood street.
Boarding and Rose for Sale—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Fresh Fruits—Thomas & Co.
Moth and Freckle Lotion—Dr. B. C. Perry.
Rock Machine Castings—Chatel & Co.
Sapolio—Isaac H. Lippincott.
Sapolio—Cragin & Co., Agents.
Offices for Rent—Commercial Office.
Liebig's Extract Meat—McClarren & McConnell.
Golden Wedding Rye Whisky—Jos. S. Finch & Co.
Housekeepers Rose Blossom—Sapolio.
Custom Made Clothing—Cutting, Follansbee & Co.
Bankrupt Sale of Dry Goods.
Offices to Let—Commercial Office.
Cracker Meal—Marvin's.
Louisville Navy Tobacco—Knox & Orr.

CUBA.

Arrival of Troops from Spain—Engagement at Baie Sonvres—Revolt of the Blacks in Martinique—Whites Killed and Plantations Burned.

HAVANA, October 15.—A steamer with 3,000 troops has arrived from Spain. Valmaseda reports an action at Main Road, in which one hundred insurgents were killed; the Spanish lose is not stated. The blacks in Martinique revolted on the 24th ult. and burned fifty plantations and killed some whites. The revolt was suppressed. It was caused by the revolution in France.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Archbishop of Quebec died Friday night.

Porter Hazelton, a prominent citizen of Detroit, committed suicide Saturday.

Ridley, Son & Co., Liverpool merchants interested in American trade, have suspended.

The Red Stockings were beaten, Saturday, by the Forest Club, of Rockford, Ill.

Deaths in New Orleans from yellow fever Thursday and Friday were fourteen.

The Coroner of Chicago held three inquests Saturday—one murder, one accident and one suicide.

A tornado passed over the south side of Milwaukee, Saturday, demolishing a furniture establishment, but causing no loss of life.

The attendance at the Cincinnati Industrial Exhibition during the past week was over 60,000.

According to the census returns the population of Nevada is 42,826, and the value of property over $32,500,000.

Two men, named Ferguson and Kawn, were precipitated from a scaffold in Detroit, Saturday, and killed.

It is not believed the November interest will be paid with rebate until within three or four days of November 1.

The case of General Vanderveer, ex-Collector of the Third Ohio District, who was charged with embezzlement while in office, was dismissed, Saturday by United States Commissioner Halliday.

The village of Orangeville, about thirty miles from Toronto, was visited by a destructive fire Friday night. Eleven stores and their contents, two hotels and four valuable horses were burned.

The Rolla county, Mo., registers, who were discharged by the United States Circuit Court for an error in commitment, a day or two since, have been recommitted in the instance of some parties, and will be examined by United States Commissioner Green to-day.

A series of Evangelical anniversary meetings will be held the coming week, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, New York. Bishop Mellvaine will preside at the anniversary of the Evangelical Knowledge Society, Friday, and Assistant Bishop Cumming, of Kentucky, will preach the sermon. Bishop Vail, of Kansas, and T. L. Smith, Missionary from Mississippi, are mentioned among the speakers at the other meetings.

In Louisville, Ky., and Richmond, Va., Saturday was generally observed as a day of mourning for the death of Gen. Lee.

Two iron steamships are about being built at Belfast, Ireland, for service between Liverpool and Baltimore, under the auspices of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

Peter Rimmer was instantly killed at Dayton, Ohio, Saturday, by the caving in of earth in the stone quarries at that place.

The dedication of the new chapel of the Odd Fellows' Orphans' Home at Dayton, Ohio, takes place on the 26th inst.

The United States steamer Ossipee reached San Diego Saturday after several day's cruise in these vicinity. She encountered no storms during the hurricane which destroyed the Constantinople and was only saved by good seamanship and excellent discipline.

The refusal of Chief Justice McKean, of Utah, to naturalize two persons, for the reason that they believed in the doctrine of Polygamy, although not practicing it, is creating considerable agitation.

The corner stone of the Home for the Destitute Catholic Children, at Boston, was laid yesterday.

The freight train on the Boston and Albany Railroad ran off the track at Chester, Mass., Sunday night. It was run into by another train coming down grade and some fifteen cars were smashed and burned.

The funeral obsequies of General Lee took place at Lexington, Va., Saturday.

A Havana telegram says: Pimental, on his way from San Salvador, has been captured and taken to Chenfuegos for identification. The crew of the schooner captured at Cayo Cruse have been court-martialled and three of them shot and two imprisoned for life. Yaud weather is threatening, the barometer standing slow morning. A hurricane is apprehended.

A New Orleans telegram of yesterday says: The steamboat Natchez left here at 6 o'clock this morning, running to beat the Lee's time to Natchez. She reached Baton Rouge in seven hours and forty-eight minutes, being thirty-seven minutes ahead of the Lee's time; passed Bayou Sara in ten hours.

The deaths in New Orleans from yellow fever Saturday were 45.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 16, 1870.

A POLITICAL ALLIANCE SPOILED.

The *Times* to-day editorially denounced the members of the Republican General Committee, who last night overturned the project for an alliance with the Young Democracy as the slaves of Tammany, and calls for their expulsion from the party.

DISSOLVED.

The Central Republican Junta of Cuba and Porto Rico has, in consequence of President Grant's proclamation, been dissolved.

THE HORNET RELEASED.

The steamer Hornet was yesterday released to her owners by order of Collector Bladenhurd.

CONSULTATION.

Attorney General Akerman has had a long consultation with Judge Woodruff and Marshal Sharpe on the ouster question.

THE YELLOW FEVER

Is dying out. There has been no new cases on Governor's Island since the 11th.

WAR WATCHING FRANCE.

The French steamer St. Laurent, which sails on Monday, already has about sixty thousand rifles, as many revolvers, sabers and bayonets, and five million cartridges.

SWINDLER ARRESTED.

A man calling himself James M. Robinson, office W. H. Armstrong, of Russellville, Ky., and Lauchville, Ohio, had swindled Mr. Jefferson Bonar, has been arrested for purchasing goods on false pretenses.

COUNTERFEITER ARRESTED.

Charles Daly, proprietor of a concert saloon, has been arrested for selling three thousand dollars worth of counterfeited Canadian national bank notes.

CRICKET.

At Philadelphia the picked English eleven beat the young Americans with a loss of only one wicket in the second inning.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

Rev. Drs. J. Colfton Smith, Thomas Vermilye and Bishop Janeway, of Methodistic, addressed the meeting in the interest of the American Tract Society, at the Church of the Ascension, Sunday evening. The receipts of the society for the year have been $116,171, and the expenditures $10,000 more.

WELL REGOVEN.

David M. Stone, the editor of the *Journal of Commerce* is likely to recover from the effects of his recent injuries by being thrown from a carriage.

INTERNATIONAL WORKINGMEN'S UNION.

The General meeting of all the sections of the International Workingmen's Union this evening, ratified the manifesto declaring against the war between Germany and in favor of universal peace and fraternity.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S movements at Paris are mysterious and possibly useful. At any rate, they are exciting much curiosity as to their cause and object, which is in no wise lessened by the statement that Paul Forbes is the assistant ambassador. It is believed that this Forbes was sent on a secret diplomatic mission to Gen. Prim, the President of the Spanish Cabinet, to reinforce Gen. Stokles, and in an intimation that Spain would be willing to transfer Cuba to us, to get out of the embarrassment of the insurrection; and that Burnside assented, and took the negotiation into his own hands before the arrival of Mr. Washburne, and came near kicking it over. This bungling, if Stokles repaired, and the Ministry committed the Government to the measure, without knowing his conditions, but our administration was unwilling to assume the responsibility.

ON TUESDAY Thos. Hughes visited Harvard College, and was enthusiastically received by the students, to whom he made a speech. One remark in it is sensible too much truth to be overlooked. On his leaving the country, said he, could his deep concern, the distaste for public affairs which he saw among our educated young men.

"In England the young man of wealth, when he left Oxford and made the tour of Europe, looked out for times for a place in Parliament, and the young man who found himself sadly deficient in means to keep hands and brains busy for his bread, he would dress his hair and head a little above water than he pushes for public life. The reason for everlasting from for public life is that we are not well enough paid in our public halls, and do not get the credit abroad for all the noble influence we have already on its private amounts. And he hoped that this evil might not come to us, that our University men would seek to bear their part in public affairs.

Colonel H. S. Huidekoper has been appointed General of the Pennsylvania National Guard, vice Colonel Reynolds, resigned.

CHINA AND EUROPE.

Will a War Between China and France Involve the Other European Powers?

In the *Pall Mall Gazette* is an extract on the relations of the European powers with China, and the probable consequence in case of a war growing out of the Tien-Tsin massacre. It takes the ground that these relations are such that no power can take any steps of importance in the way of negotiation, or press a claim, or attempt to obtain an advantage, or urge a threat, except in concert with the other powers. "We alone," it says, "(or with the Americans to a certain, but a less extent) have really any 'business' in China at all. The other Powers have no 'business' there, and their so-called 'interests,' not of commerce, but of supposed national greatness, forbid their being undertaken on any position apart from us, or jointly with us on a footing of exact equality." . . . "The unhappy Chinese are conscious that their domestic affairs, their social and diplomatic methods, are superintended not by one foreign Minister, but by three, without including Russia. All the peculiarities of the system to which we have striven so hard to neutralize, sometimes by strength and sometimes by soft means, are, of course, in full force, with the same jealous and contentious, and at the same time a good deal of the same ignorant things then produced. They are not state of influence, but they are perpetuated, that over in their old insolation; and the practical effect of their oppressors acting in concert for the same purpose which formerly they pursued in opposition. All these unconstrued things can be done with the Chinese. When Baron Gros, Earl Elgin, Mr. Bruce, dreamer or an impostor, his grand conception of coinage. We have made our way into their ports, into Pekin, and a great deal further, but we are far from getting them to co-operate with us in any way. Projects for railways, telegraphs, internal steam navigation, are met at a stand still. The Chinese government will not hear of these things. It has not learned to appreciate their value, but because it has not a notion in any direction without having first to satisfy itself that it does not hit the 'unacceptabilities' of the whole circle of diplomatists which surround it. Such seems to be the condition to which we have brought it. It